Carroll Free Press.

VOL. II — CARROLLTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1836 — NO. 48.—WHOLE NO. 100.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We are happy in being able to lay before our readers, so opportunely, the following documents, in anticipation of their appearance among the many very important and interesting historical papers never before published, with which Mr. Sparks' most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr. Madison, in the production of the farewell address, which was written four years after the date of the draft here given, at which time it is known the relations between gen. Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed.

To the editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR: In several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison, in preparing Washington's *farewell address*, which have a tendency to produce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this address was originally drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draft, "with very slight alterations," was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject will be contained in one of the volumes of "Washington's writings," there seems no impropriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, gen. Washington's letter, and Mr. Madison's draft, are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived that the letter was written towards the close of the first presidential term, before Washington had made up his mind to be a candidate for another election; and also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

Letter to Mr. Madison.

"*Mount Vernon, May* 20, 1779.

"MY DEAR SIR: As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home, or if I should see you, it may be on the road, and under circumstances, which may prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

"I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to. On the contrary I have again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquility.

"Nothing but a conviction that my declining the chair of government, if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the chief magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions, which seem to prevail at present, could, in any wise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed—and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cast as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

"Under these impresssions, then permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting, namely to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the letter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgement has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it an appearance of vanity and self importance, but it may be construed into a manœuvre, to be invited to remain; and on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or, at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and uncandid.

"I would fain carry my request to you farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble. But as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a valedictory address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that, having been honored with the presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government; that, having arrived at a period of life, when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and, in bidding them adieu, retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order and good government.

"That, to impress these things, it might among other topics be observed, that we are *all* the children of the same country great and rich in itself, capable, and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any, which the annals of history have ever brought to our view—that our interest however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation—that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the states consequent of both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole, at no distant period, one of the most independent, (nations), in the world; that the established government being the work of our own hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and, therefore, the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support and cement to the union—that, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits of it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

"To enumerate the various subjects; which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend *all* that will be proper. Whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the constitution may be doubted, All I shall add, therefore, at present is, to beg the favor of you to consider; First, the propriety of such an address; Secondly, if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; Thirdly, the time it should appear; that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of congress; the probability being that that body will continue sitting until March, when the house of representatives will also dissolve.

"Though I do not wish to hurry you, (the case not pressing), in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion; and, noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engrafted with others for opening of the session. With very sincere and affectionate regard, I am ever yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

At the time of receiving this letter, Mr Madison was at his residence in Virginia In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper carried it with him when he returned to congress, and gave it into the hands of the president.

MR. MADISON'S DRAFT.

"The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow citizens have honored me; being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen, who is to administer the executive government of the U. S. during the ensuing term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should apprise such of my fellow citizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is to be made.

"I beg them to be assured, that the resolution which dictates this intimation, has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation, which as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in withdrawing that tender of my service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindness; but by its fullest persuasion, that such a step is compatible with both.

"The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed, towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgement was capable. For any errors, which may have flowed from this source, I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and an experience of the candor which will interpret them.

"If there were any circumstances, which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed when I ventured upon it. Being moreover still farther advanced in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible, that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as necessary as they will be acceptable to me.

"May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in a private station, in the midst of my fellow citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a free government, which has been the ultimate object of all our wishes, and in which I confide as the happy reward of our cares and labors? May I be allowed further to add, as a consideration far more important, that an early example of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature, may equally accord with the republican spirit of our constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the people.

[If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the present.]

"Under these circumstances, a return to my private station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty as well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection, which gratitude to my fellow citizens can awaken; and a sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country, which will render it the object of my increasing vows and most fervent supplications."

[Should no further address be intended, the preceding clause may be omitted and the present address proceed as follows.]

"In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments required by that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me, for the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, and for the opportunities I have thus enjoyed, of testifying my inviolable attachment by the most steadfast services which my faculties could render.

"All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that heaven may continue to favor the people of the U. States with the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that their union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained, that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be ensured to it, by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures, which on one hand will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy;—and that forbearance on the other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jealousies, which would deprive the public of the best services, by depriving a conscious integrity of one of the noblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of America, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction of recommending it to the affection, the praise and the adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it.

"And may we not dwell with well grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the people of America are bound together, and the many proofs they have given of an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism.

"We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings and common successes. The portion of the earth allotted for the theatre of our fortunes, fulfils our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, whilst the diversities arising from climate, from soil and from other local and lesser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that may give to the whole a more entire independence, than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other nation.

"To confirm these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great objects of it, we have established a common government, which being free in its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors, seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise counsels, by virtuous conduct and by mutual and friendly allowances, must approach as near to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded.

"With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of expressing them which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life.

"If, in either instance, I have presumed more than I ought, on the indulgence of my fellow citizens, they will be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause, than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, and which I can never cease to feel, for their liberty, their prosperity and their happiness."

Such is Mr. Madison's draft, which was evidently consulted in preparing the final *farewell address*, but on a comparison of the two it will be found that there is but little resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject. Mr. Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as were required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draft met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And indeed there was no man, whom he consulted for many years more freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment and fidelity, he had a stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the writen correspondence that passed between them.

JARED SPARKS.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

A GOOD STORY, WELL TOLD,

A MAN WITH HIS HEAD IN A BAD BOX.

A singular occurrence took place in a neighboring State, not long since, which was attended with consequences of the most awkward nature to the individual who bore a prominent share in the affair, and whose real name we shall, for reasons not necessary to mention, conceal under that of *Mr. Snooks*. It seems that Mr. Snooks unfortunately was the possessor of a head of the attention of an individual who had become interested in the study of Phrenology. This lover of remarkable developements gazed at Mr. Snooks's head with admiration; he longed to touch it, to have it beneath his hands, and, in an evil hour, poor Mr, Snooks consented to be manipulated by the devoted follower of Gall and Spurzheim. Mr. Snooks's head was found to be a remarkable one—so much so that the interest of the science required a cast to be taken, and Snooks, who was not aware of the exact nature of the operation, at length yielded a reluctant consent to the solicitations of the ardent discoverer of bumps. The Phrenologist himself had never been instructed in the rather difficult process of taking casts; nevertheless, he conceived himself equal to the task on this occasion, having frequently received verbal instruction from those who had conducted that operation. He was told to mix the plaster to the consistency of cream, and then to apply it with an unsparing hand to the head and face, having pieces of twine lying in different directions across the cranium, which, being pulled before the plaster became hard, would cut it in several pieces, and thus cause it to be easily disengaged. Every thing being prepared, Mr. Snooks, with a courage and resignation which reflect the highest honor on his character, submitted his cranium to the disposal of the amateur artist. Quills were stuck in his nose to allow him the means of respiration; the plaster was mixed, and, seizing a spatula, the enthusiastic follower of Gall laid it thickly on. Mr Snooks's face was soon covered, the first portion being applied to the mouth, the artist having wisely resolved to put a stop to all remonstrances as expediously as possible. The nose, the eyes, the ears, and finally the whole head, were soon covered with a mass of plaster nearly two inches in thickness, and weighing ten or fifteen pounds. The weather being warm, the application of the cold plaster at first produced a sensation rather agreeable than otherwise. But such was the nature of that material that it soon became heated, and his whole head seemed surrounded with, or immersed in, a dank, noisome, and suffocating atmosphere. To add to the awkwardness of his situation, he found no little difficulty in breathing, owing to some mismanagement in introducing the quill into his nostrils.

Thus shut out from all communication with the external world, and not being at the time in a mood to commune with himself, the sensations of poor Mr. Snooks were truly horrible. He comforted himself, however, with the reflection that they would be of short duration. But his feelings may be to some degree imagined, they cannot be described, when he learned that the ignorant artist had suffered the plaster to remain on his head so long before he attempted to divide it with the strings that the process could not be carried into effect! Mr. Snooks attempted to speak; but he could not articulate a syllable; he strove to scream, but his voice sounded like the deep mutterings of the thunder in the distance. He then resorted to gestures, and made significant signs which would have excited the admiration of a Frenchman; imploring relief. He stamped, he kicked, and threw his arms about like a windmill; but all to no purpose. It seemed as if he was horribly doomed to wear his head in a shell for life. This idea flashed on the mind of Mr. Snooks; but it was too dreadful to bear. He sprung up, and making the most unearthly sounds, which were intended for moans, he groped his way with much difficulty towards the door, being impelled by an instinctive feeling to seek for sympathy and assisstence from the public at large.

This martyr to science reached the front door before his friend, the Phrenologist, could determine in his own mind what course to adopt. He was for a time as much astonished at the unlucky result of his labors as his unfortunate victim; but soon recovering the use of his faculties, he called out luckily for a mallet or a top-maul and a chissel. But Mr Snooks was too impatient to get rid of the burden which pressed heavily on his head to be satisfied with dilatory measures. He made a desperate effort to descend the stone steps at the front entrance of his house; but while groping his way unassisted, in worse than Cimmerian darkness, he fortunately, as the sequel proved, made a false step, and in accordance with the received principles of gravitation, which admirably illustrates the correctness of the Newtonian theory, pitched head foremost on the paved sidewalk, to the great astonishment of the passers by. The shock was so great that the box which enclosed his head was shattered in a dozen pieces!

Mr. Snooks was unhurt; and, so soon he could recover his scattered senses, he half rose from the pavement. His face was soon uncovered, but a large portion of the stone-hardened plaster stuck to his hair, or dangled about his ears. The unfortunate wight drew a long breath which afforded him inexpressible relief; and while his pallid look and glaring eyes told a melancholy tale of bodily exhaustion and mental agony, he solemnly declared that he would not allow another cast to be taken of his head, even if the fate of the science of Phrenology depended upon it, and he has hitherto kept his word.

Two Oceans within fourteen hours sail.—The Atlantic and Pacific are likely to be united by Yankee enterprise. The Congress of New Grenada has granted to Mr. Charles Biddle and others, the exclusive privilege for 50 years, under the name of Transportation Company of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to navigate the river Chagres with steam. A further exclusive privilege for the same period is granted Mr. Biddle, for the transportation of goods and passengers, by a rail-way, or Mecadamized road from the head of navigation of the Chagres to the city of Panama, reserving to the public a transportation road for horses and mules.

Extensive cessions of land are made to Mr Biddle in the same decree, in which colonies of natives and foreigners may be settled, and be exempted from certain contributions for twenty years.

One of the last provisions of the decree ordains, that if two steamboats at least are not kept in operation, and that the communications are not kept continually in such a state, (except accidents,) as to admit of the "transportation between the Atlantic and the Pacific being effected in fourteen hours," the exclusive privilege is to be forfeited.

Beecher's Canal Steam Boat.—We witnessed last week the operation on the Canal of a Steam Boat, invented and constructed by Mr B. D. Beecher of New Haven. It is propelled upon the screw-auger principle. Two instruments some thing like screw augers, formed by winding a thick sheet of iron spirally around small shafts, are placed in the bow of the boat, both of which turn inward, and they answer the purpose of a wheel in propelling the boat. This boat was built merely for experiment, and the first of the kind ever constructed, of course very crude; but notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which it operated, it was propelled at the rate of five and six miles an hour. The great difficulty in the way of running steam boats on Canals has been that they throw up such a surge as greatly to injure the banks. This boat seems to obviate this objection. We should judge that it raised no more of a swell than a boat would, propelled by horses at the same rate. Mr Beecher feels quite sanguine of the success on canals of steam boats constructed upon the principle which he has applied. He will build one of large size, with an engine of ten horse power, and warrant it to run on the canal at the rate of ten miles an hour for $3000.—*Hemisphere (Mass.) Gazette.*

OLD CLERGYMEN.—The race of old clergymen is fast passing away. There are but a few who still linger behind with their tall and dignified, yet bent and venerable forms. They composed a striking and peculiar school—men of extraordinary worth and excellence they have been—and many of them of extraordinary talents. They were born and educated at an uncommon period—under circumstances which do not now exist—at a time peculiarly fitted to bestow upon them strength and decision of character—physical size, vigor and soundness. There is a striking parallel between them and the old list of patriots. It may be said that they did not become the victims of hard study as many do at the present day—that the standard of theological learning was lower, and less prompting to ambition; yet the old school has produced some of the soundest theologians—some of the most affective clergymen: but which might go to prove that the way in which they are to lead their flocks to heaven does not necessarily lie through the tangled mazes of Hebrew and Greek learning—through oriental grammars and lexicons. It may be said that their duties were less multifarous and laborious; that they had not to give their strength and time to huddreds of sub divisions of ministerial labor—things of modern origin and improvement—their labors are more simple, defined, and circumscribed to main walks it is certain; spiritual households in the path of earthly duty, and in the course of eternal rest, remains to be proved. There was certainly less tear and wear for them, than there is at present, in theological warfare and sectarian strife and contention. In this matter the advantage is on their side. But, "take them in all, we ne'er shall look upon their like again." In these remarks we are far from the wish of disparaging the merits of the existing class of excellent clergymen; they have a laborious and hard field to labor in; but our only motive is to draw a just comparison connected with circumstances which are continually changing the order of things; and to offer a small tribute to the now almost faded-away band of "old clergymen."—*Salem Observer.*

A RELIC.—A citizen of this place lately found, near the "Bug Light" about a mile from town, a brass arrow-head, about an inch in length, sharp at the edges, and in the centre not thicker than half a dollar. It is well known that the Indians formerly inhabiting this Island made use of arrow heads of silex, or other hard stone, wrought into shape with great labor; but this metalic specimen is the first of the kind, of which we have yet had any knowledge. Near its centre is a perfectly round hole of sufficient size to admit an ordinary darning needle; and in every respect it resembles those described by the writer of an article in the American Monthly Magazine, on the subject of the antiquities of North America.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

LYNCH LAW had its origin in 1780, in a combination of the citizens of Pittsylvania, Pa. entered into for the purpose of suppressing the depredations of a trained band of horse thieves and counterfeiters, whose scheme bid defiance to the ordinary laws of the land. The May No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, contains a copy of the constitution, dated September 22, 1780, which, from its having been drawn by Col. William Lynch of that county, has given the name of Lynch Law to a summary infliction of punishment by unauthorized individuals ever since.

The Hon. Tristam Burgess has resumed the practice of the law in providence. He says, "he will, according to his old professional rule, aid all who are now out of the law, to keep out; and all who are in, to get out as quick as possible."

An Arabian proverb assimilates men of great loquacity and moderate intellects to grist mills, of which we only hear the annoying clatter, without ever carrying away any flour.